FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS OFFER CONDOLENCES ON USTINOV DEATH

Zhivkov Telegram

AU241409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov's death.]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

Dearest Comrades, the Communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria heard with deep sorrow the news of the death of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of defense.

Dmitriy Ustinov's entire life is a brilliant example of selfless service to the Leninist CPSU and the Soviet state. His contribution to consolidation of Soviet defense power and to the invincible Soviet Army -- the peoples' liberator from fascism -- was tremendous. He earned great merit in building up the Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces -- the most reliable guarantee for the peoples' security in the countries of the fraternal socialist community and the most reliable guarantee for the preservation of peace throughout the world. Our people will remember with gratitude all his contributions to the increase in combat power of the Bulgarian People's Army, which is a loyal ally of the Soviet Armed Forces and of the socialist fraternal countries' armies.

The death of Dmitriy Fedorovich is a great loss to us. We have lost a great friend of the Bulgarian people and a consistent champion of the indestructible and comprehensive cooperation between our two cities, countries, and peoples.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all the Bulgarian people express their most sincere condolences on the occasion of this great loss to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the USSR Council of Ministers.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Military Leaders' Message

AU241402 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 22 Dec 84 p 1

[Message of condolence to the "USSR Ministry of Defense" from General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff, and Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, on the occasion of USSR Minister of Defense Dmitriy Ustinov's death.]

[Text] To the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Defense, Moscow: Dear Comrades, we learned with great sorrow of the sad news of the death of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR minister of defense, an outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on our own behalf, please accept our most sincere condolences for this great loss.

With the death of Dmitriy Fedorovich the great Lenin party and the Soviet people have lost one of their most distinguished sons, a son who devoted all his strength and talents to the implementation of the projects of the CPSU in connection with the construction and defense of socialism in the first workers and peasants state in the world.

His contribution was particularly great in connection with the historical victory of the Soviet peoples in the Great Fatherland War. As a long-time minister of armaments and the defense industry, and in recent years as minister of defense of the USSR, he played a role of exceptional importance in rearmament and the development of technical combat equipment for consolidation of the Soviet Union's defense power.

The Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian soldiers highly appreciate his selfless efforts as USSR Minister of Defense and will remember with gratitude his invaluable assistance in increasing the power and combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army. They will also remember his great contribution to consolidation of the unity and power of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, which are the loyal guards watching over the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

We assure you, dear comrades, that we will preserve the unforgettable memory of the remarkable military leader and the great friend of the Bulgarian people and the Bulgarian People's Army. Please convey our most sincere condolences to the relatives and close friends of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. Let us pay our respects to his bright memory!

Signed: General of the Army Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff. Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration. 21 December 1984, Sofia.

Leaders Visit USSR Embassy

AU242010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Hundreds of representatives of public and mass-political organizations, noted figures from the fields of science and culture, and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army came today to the USSR Embassy in Sofia to pay their last respects to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, a loyal son of the Soviet people, a fierce Marxist-Leninist, a patriot and internationalist, and a noted military leader. Most sincere condolences were conveyed to Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Colonel [first name indistinct] Ordzhonikidze by the following comrades: Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and [name indistinct].

DZHUROV MEETS SOKOLOV AFTER FUNERAL; RETURNS HOME

AU242019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] On 24 December, the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov returned from Moscow. The delegation took part in the funeral of Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, noted USSR party and state figure and military leader, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and USSR minister of defense.

Today the delegation visited Marshal Sergey Sokolov, USSR minister of defense. Dobri Dzhurov expressed most sincere condolences on the death of the noted figure of the CPSU and the USSR, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. A friendly talk took place.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was greeted by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and commander of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, by generals and officers, as well as by Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces of the Bulgarian People's Army, and by Colonel [first name indistinct] Ordzhonikidze, USSR military attache in Bulgaria.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV TO HELP COORDINATE ECONOMIC PLANS

Arrives in Ruse

AU241659 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] Ruse, 21 December (BTA) -- On 21 December, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, arrived in Bulgaria. He is visiting in connection with coordinating the two countries' national plans for the 1986-1990 period.

The Soviet guest was cordially greeted at the middle of the Bridge of Friendship by Stanish Bonev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Petur Petrov, first secretary of the BCP Ruse Okrug Committee.

Comrade Nikolay Baybakov and those accompanying him visited the economic combine of heavy machine-building near Ruse. They reviewed the mechanical assembly-fitting plant of the combine, and afterwards Rumen Popov, director general of the combine, briefed them on the production activity of the machine-building collective.

Visits Pleven Factories

AU231523 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] On 22 December, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, visited the city of Pleven. He was accompanied by Comrade Stanish Bonev.

At a meeting of the Pleven Okrug BCP Committee, Stefan Minov, first secretary of the BCP Pleven Okrug Committee, briefed the guest on the basic trends of Pleven Okrug's economic development during the next five-year plan period and on utilization of the newest scientific-technological achievements in industrial and agrarian production.

The guests visited the metallurgy plant and the Nikola Vaptzarov machine-building plant, and reviewed the battle of Pleven panoramic show.

Received by Filipov

AU241917 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] On 24 December, Comrade Grisha Filipov received Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

During their talks they discussed the state of bilateral economic and scientific-technological relations. More specifically, they reviewed the coordination of the Bulgarian and Soviet national economic plans for the next 5-year plan period.

Received by Zhivkov

AU242055 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Sofia, December 24 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received here Mr Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union. A talk was held on coordinating the national economic plans of Bulgaria and the USSR for the 1986-1990 period.

Today Mr Nikolay Baybakov was received also by Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Coordination of the national economic plans and the state of economic and technoscientific ties between Bulgaria and the USSR were discussed.

Departs 25 Dec

AU251938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, departed Bulgaria on 25 December. He visited Bulgaria in connection with coordinating the national plans of Bulgaria and the USSR for the next 5-year plan period. He was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Stanish Bonev and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

RUSOV DELEGATION ATTENDS USTINOV FUNERAL

LD241417 Prague CTK in English 1314 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow Dec 24 (CTK correspondent) -- The Soviet people today bid their last farewell to Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and defence minister, who died on December 20 after a long illness.

The Soviet Army members were joined in the funeral procession by thousands of Muscovites, delegations from all union republics, prominent political, cultural and scientific officials, his close collaborators, family members, and friends.

Also present were military delegations from the socialist and many other countries, including a Czechoslovak delegation headed by First Deputy Minister of National Defence Colonel General Karel Rusov.

Leading officials of the Soviet Communist Party and state, and generals of the Soviet Army took places of honour on the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin, and Grigoriy Romanov, chairman of the government commission for organising the funeral, Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, opened the solemn ceremony.

The speakers at Marshal Ustinov's funeral included Viktor Grishin, member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo and first secretary of the party's Moscow City Committee, Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Sergey Sokolov, and Bulgarian Defence Minister Army General Dobri Dzhurov.

They all emphasized that the Soviet Communist Party, the Soviet people, and the Armed Forces have suffered a big loss, as Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov was a prominent official of the Soviet Communist Party and the state, a patriot and internationalist, and a tireless fighter for socialism. He headed the Soviet Defence Ministry more than eight years.

The speakers stressed that Marshal Ustinov took constant care to strengthen the defence capability of the Soviet Army and Navy and the fraternity of the Warsaw Treaty armies.

An urn with Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov's ashes was laid at the Kremlin wall. Tribute to his memory was then paid by a military parade on Red Square.

NEWSPAPERS DISCUSS USTINOV'S LIFE, CAREER

AU241057 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 22 December on page 7 carries a 700-word article by its Moscow correspondent Vladimir Divis titled "A Soldier of Peace." The article marks the recent death of Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov. Bratislava PRAVDA of the same date in Slovak on page 5 carries a 900-word article by Rudolf Nittmann titled "In the Minds and Hearts of the Czechoslovak People," also devoted to Ustinov's death.

Divis in RUDE PRAVO describes Ustinov's career after 1941, when Ustinov, as a 33-year-old USSR People's Commissar for Armaments, played an important role in the relocation of hundreds of industrial plants to the eastern part of the USSR. Divis also describes Ustinov's postwar career until he became Soviet Defense Minister. As such, Divis says, Ustinov led his troops to "a perfect mastery of the most modern defense system. He, however, never taught them to seize foreign countries or subjugate other nations," and he "belonged to the authors of the peace program of the 14th, 15th, and 16th CPSU congresses, to Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Konstantin Chernenko, Andrey Gromyko, and other leading officials of the CPSU and the Soviet state."

In the closing part of his article Divis recalls Ustinov's visit to the CSSR, particularly in October 1982 when he was awarded the title of Hero of the CSSR for his merit in strengthening and expanding friendship and international ties between the people of the CSSR and the USSR and between the two armies, "and for his exceptional efforts in raising the combat potential and preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army."

In Bratislava PRAVDA, Nittmann says Ustinov's "long and fruitful life" was devoted to "building up the Soviet military industry and ensuring the Soviet Union's reliable defense." He then goes on to describe Ustinov's civilian and government career and quotes from an interview Ustinov gave to TASS on 21 May this year, in which he stressed the USSR's mighty economic and military potential.

Ustinov, Nittman says, was "energetically and convincingly opposing the pressure of imperialist circles, and instead of a military confrontation between the United States and the USSR, he was asserting and demanding honest and constructive talks on the basis of equality and equal security between the two countries."

Closing his article, Nittmann says that for his services to the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic war and the strengthening of the defense capability of the USSR and the entire socialist community, Ustinov was awarded the title Hero of the CSSR, the Order of Klement Gottwald, and the Order of White Lion 1st Class by the CSSR president. "For this he will forever remain in the memory of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and in the hearts of all Czechoslovak people," Nittmann concludes.

GENSCHER VISIT EVALUATED, CRITICISMS VOICED

AU241114 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Dec 84 p 7

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the "Notes" column: "Useful Dialogue"]

[Text] The current difficult international situation demands that the international community persistently seek ways to resolve the accumulated problems and support efforts for a return to the process of detente. The official visit of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice-chancellor and foreign minister, to Czechoslovakia took place in this spirit. His reception by CSSR President Gustav Husak and by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal was characterized by a frank atmosphere in the exchange of opinions on the development of bilateral relations and on the state of international life. The same can be said about the framework of talks conducted with the FRG guest by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister.

The difference of opinions on causes of the current unfavorable international situation does not prevent neighbors from pondering on how they could contribute toward greater mutual understanding. In our opinion it is above all necessary to halt feverish armament, to help restore an atmosphere of trust, and to not undertake anything that could postpone the solution of problems. That is why we are following with concern the further deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles on FRG territory. That is why we are not indifferent to the NATO decision to strengthen so-called conventional armaments, or to the fact that the Western European Union has cancelled restrictions on FRG arms production at the latter's request. And this was also frankly expressed to the West German guest. Such political steps do not remove distrust, they force one to ponder on the words and deeds of the government of Federal Chancellor H. Kohl. If one adds to this the activation of revanchist forces with the silent approval of official places, then it is difficult to believe the well-meant words from Bonn about adherence to treaties concluded between the FRG and the socialist states during the seventies.

Czechoslovakia and the FRG are countries with different social systems and with differing ties of alliance. But at the same time they are two neighboring, industrially developed countries, and their potential for bilateral cooperation in economy, culture, science, and other spheres has not been exhausted. In evaluating the increase in economic collaboration between the two countries in the second half-year 1984, both sides are aware of the reserves that can be mobilized with bilateral goodwill.

In our relations with the FRG we proceed from the joint declaration of 1978 and from the conviction that these contacts can be developed only on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. We are interested in cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection too -- all the more so, since the prevailing Western winds from the FRG are carrying considerable amounts of pollution to our territory. Of course, there also exist several other spheres of common interest, and they were dealt with during the Czechoslovak-West German talks. These issues will be elaborated on corresponding levels. Both sides proceed in this form the conviction that the CSSR-FRG dialogue can be usefully developed further.

BETTER 2ND-SHIFT PAY URGED, INEFFICIENCY DECRIED

AU241146 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Dec 84 p 2

[Jan Tihlarik article in the "Notes" column: "Inappropriate Excuses"]

[Text] The vestiges of extensive development are causing a number of difficulties regarding the utilization of expensive machinery and equipment. Some enterprises have difficulties manning just one shift. In an effort to provide evidence of a 2-shift operation they are forcing people to work afternoon shifts, despite the fact that machinery stands idle in the mornings in orphaned workshops. They are using a shortage manpower as an excuse for insufficient utilization of work facilities.

Such excuses cannot be accepted. They are evidence of shortcomings in management and the organization of production, of errors in planning, and of ill-conceived investment policy on the part of departments, general directorates, and enterprises. One cannot reconcile oneself to such a brake on intensification of the national economy. When an error has already occurred in some enterprises, it must be rectified in cooperation with superior organs. Thousands of highly skilled people in enterprises are well aware of how many employees in their enterprises are busy in a useless manner, for example, handling material, how many machines in the enterprise are uselessly kept on standby, and how a much lesser number of expensive machines could be used to better fulfill the organization's social mission through better organized production.

Only a few want to work on the second shift? Well then, those who comprehend the necessity of working the way the smooth operation of the national economy demands, and those who see to its greater performance, could be, from acquired resources, considerably better remunerated than those who have, above all, their personal interests at heart.

FURTHER REPORTS ON VISIT BY PRC'S SONG PING

Talks With Guenther Kleiber

AU241424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Questions of further deepening economic cooperation were discussed in a comprehensive exchange of views on Friday between Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, and Song Ping, state councillor and chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission. Guenther Kleiber discussed the GDR economic policy directed at the well-being of the people and the decisions adopted in that area at the ninth SED Central Committee meeting. He also referred to the great initiatives of the working people in the socialist competition for a worthy preparation of the 11th SED Congress.

During the friendly talk, both sides stressed the dynamically developing cooperation in the important fields of vehicle construction and in agricultural machinery and foodstuff industry machinery engineering. In the PRC, among other things, the IFA W 50 trucks, combine harvesters, and foodstuff machines from the GDR are being used successfully. The partners in the talk agreed that, proceeding from the level achieved so far, there are favorable preconditions to further intensify the relations and expand them to new fields, particularly in science and technology and in production. Minister Guenther Kleiber submitted a number of proposals to further develop mutually advantageous relations and the mutual exchange of goods, particularly for machines and plants for agriculture such as combine harvesters, rice mills, and milking machinery, trucks of various sizes, and foodstuff machines for the production of sweets and beverages.

Song Ping reaffirmed the will of the Chinese side to further expand the existing economic relations. The GDR has good possibilities and prerequisites for supporting the PRC in implementing its modernization program. He became convinced of that during the visit to various GDR enterprises.

The consultation took place in a cordial and frank atmosphere.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Protocol

AU241241 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday the talks bewteen PRC and GDR Government delegations were successfully concluded with the signing of a protocol on deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation bewteen the two countries. The document was signed on behalf of the GDR by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and on behalf of the PRC by Song Ping, state councilor and chairman of the PRC State Planning Commission.

In the protocol, the two sides agreed on measures aimed at tangibly increasing the volume of the bilateral goods exchange in 1985 and in the period 1986-90, and on including further sectors into their cooperation. In preparation for the conclusion of a long-term trade and payments agreement, measures were agreed upon for deepening the economic relations. Thus, the GDR will participate, within the framework of the Chinese national economy's modernization program, in the reconstruction of industrial enterprises by delivery of highly productive equipment, transfer of advanced technology, and technical support.

The sides concurrently stressed that the long-term coordination of the key points of the economic relations is of great importance.

The delegations had a comprehensive exchange of opinions and experience concerning the perfecting of management, planning, and cost accounting. It was agreed to continue and deepen in the coming years the cooperation that has begun in this sector.

Present at the signing were Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building; Guenther Wyschofsky, minister of the chemical industry; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also attending was Ma Xusheng, PRC ambassador to the GDR.

During his stay in the GDR, the head of the Chinese Government delegation was received by Egon Krenz, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. Song Ping also had a talk with Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph. The Chinese guest held further talks with GDR Council of Ministers members on the current state and prospects of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It was agreed to continue the exchange of study delegations in the various technical sectors.

At visits to combines in the Cottbus, Leipzig and Potsdam Bezirke, the Chinese guests became familiar with the efficiency of the GDR combines and discussed with responsible economic functionaries further possibilities for deepening relations between the GDR and the PRC.

The negotiations were held in a friendly and constructive climate.

The Chinese Government delegation departed for home on Friday afternoon [21 December].

HONECKER CABLES THANKS TO ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

AU211504 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Algiers -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party, on Wednesday [19 December]:

On leaving the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria I would like to cordially thank you, esteemed Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, for the hospitality accorded to me. I am taking home impressive memories of the fruitful meetings with you, of the achievements of the Algerian people, and of the monuments of their rich history.

I am most deeply convinced that our talks will result in a further comprehensive deepening of the traditionally friendly and trustful relations between the GDR and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and that they will impart lasting incentives for our mutually beneficial cooperation. I regard the new confirmation of the affinity between our peoples on the road into a future of peace and social progress as important.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, and the Algerian people further successes in the building of your great and beautiful country.

MSZMP CC CONDOLENCE TELEGRAM ON USTINOV'S DEATH

AU251400 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow

Dear Comrades! We have learned with deep shock of the death of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, defense minister, and marshal of the Soviet Union, whose passing constitutes a severe loss for the CPSU, the Soviet Armed Forces, and the Soviet people.

Comrade Ustinov's name and life have been closely entwined with the struggle of the CPSU for safeguarding and consolidating the world's peace and security. As one of the outstanding leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and as a true internationalist he contributed a great deal to successful implementation of the party's Leninist peace policy, to ensuring reliable defense of the socialist achievements of the Soviet Union and of its allies, and to promotion of the socialist countries' brotherhood-in-arms. We have lost a friend who enjoyed the appreciation and respect of our people, a man who contributed with great attention and care to the deepening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship and multilateral cooperation.

Accept our sincere sympathy on the occasion of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's death; we share your grief.

Budapest, 21 December 1984 The MSZMP Central Committee

HETENYI, FALUVEGI ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY; APRO RETIRES

LD201520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Here is our correspondents' detailed report, with recordings, on the session of the National Assembly, the main agenda item of which was next year's plan and budget. The proposal was submitted by Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi.

[Begin Hetenyi recording] In accordance with the comprehensive goals of our economic policy, the draft budget submitted to you provides for a fundamental balance in the state's financial management. The draft budget simultaneously increases provisions for educational, cultural, health, welfare, and social security expenditures, which are of fundamental significance from the viewpoint of living conditions. The funds for all this can be ensured by efficient, more economic production, in accordance with next year's plan. We have geared next year's economic management measures to this goal. [end recording]

The deputies heard the economic report for 1984. Then, in his expose, Istvan Hetenyi spoke in detail about the regulators which fundamentally affect the life of enterprises, about the new elements of the enterprise tax system, and about the figures of the state budget. The minister of finance especially emphasized our investment policy.

[Begin Hetenyi recording] According to the provisions of the plan and budget, in 1985 total investments in the socialist sector will reach this year's level. Naturally, this means more investment in certain spheres and less elsewhere. At the enterprises, this more or fewer depends primarily on their results, their profitability, and their resourceful ideas, and the credits they can obtain.

The producing infrastructure, which means the backbone of the entire economy such as transport or the post office, will get greater investment opportunities then hitherto.

At the same time, investments in the non-material-producing branches will decrease somewhat. Here, however, we shall increase sums available for the renovation of roads, bridges, budget institutions, and state dwellings. In the wake of the appropriate measures and credit support we also count on further developing private home building.

The state of the budget makes it possible -- and the development of the banking and credit system necessitates -- that, starting in 1985 and primarily where certain mining and power station investments are concerned, the state budget should undertake a greater role in financing developments. This, incidentally, will improve the management of the affected economic unit. [end recording]

A further item in the report by the minister of finance was the standard of living.

[Begin Hetenyi recording] Trends in living standards are judged primarily on the basis of the changing relations between prices and wages. According to our calculations, the regulations of income and the wage policy measures to be carried out in the course of the year, which will also take into account the trade unions proposals, will result in a 7-7.5 percent increase in incomes. The consumer price level should increase by 7 percent at most, and there is good reason for naming this figure. Thus we will maintain the level of real wages. Some 3 percent of the price increases will be accounted for by unavoidable price measures to be taken by the central authorities. The price increase is justified primarily in the case of products and services where the heavy burden of subsidies from the budget can be cut without harming basic social welfare considerations.

For those who are not active earners, as well as their dependents, we are making provisions to partially compensate them for certain central price measures as this has become our practice over several years. For this reason, in addition to the regular annual increase in old-age pensions, the pensions of those living on less than 3,000 forints a month in addition to social welfare benefits and the income supplements of those receiving child care benefits will be increased by 80 forints a month for each child. We will also increase the costs of institutional catering, but child and student welfare organizations will not pass these price increases on to those who use those services.

We are undertaking even more in the sphere of social welfare measures. The requirements of modernization and of greater adaptation to the socioeconomic changes that have taken place have become stronger. In this spirit the government recently reviewed our population situation and made public its long-term plans. At the initiative of the trade unions, from January families with three or more children will receive, for each child, uniform increased benefits totalling 840 forints a month, an amount that includes the 40-forint increase mentioned earlier. Family supplements for children living with chronically ill parents or foster parents will be over 1,000 forints.

The gradual restructuring of the child care benefit system creates a better opportunity for the care of small children within their families. As a first step in this process, we will introduce, probably starting in March, a so-called child care fee which will apply, for the time being, to children under 1 year of age and, being earnings-related, will match the value of sick pay. In addition to those who already qualify, child care benefits will also be extended in the future to university students. From the beginning of the next academic year we will increase by 50 percent the scholarships for skilled worker apprentices.

From 1 January the sick benefits system will be altered in several respects. The value of sick benefits in proportion to pay will increase in the case of those suffering from illnesses lasting over 30 days while treatment if received in a hospital.

Young people beginning their careers will also qualify for the higher rate of sick benefits at a rate of 75 percent [presumably of pay] As a result of the significant measures just mentioned and also in part to pay for these bigger benefits, the calculations on which sickness benefits are based will be changed. In the future they will be based on net income.

In the government's judgement, the system now being proposed is more in harmony with social justice and provides a better balance between those on low and high incomes. One must be aware of the fact that this rearrangement can only be truly positive if it is effected in conjunction with tighter control of silk benefits. For this reason we must tighten up the inspection process.

Esteemed National Assembly, the spending by the budgetary organs and institutions will increase by nearly 10 percent next year. We shall continue to devote special attention to the development of public education and health. The problems of obtaining housing are generally known. In 1985, we shall be able to help, with new measures, those who are most in need of housing. We shall gradually take into account the income, social situation and means of families who are building or purchasing homes.

The problems of families with serveral children will be alleviated through an increase in raising the so-called social policy allowance benefit from 40,000 to 80,000 forints for the third child who lives with the families. It will be possible to claim larger preferential credits than before to convert lofts, build storevs, and build extensions. Moreover, young people can receive several special loans on the basis of their youth savings bank deposits.

We shall also expand the grounds for making employers' support possible. In the future this may be used to settle loan payments. The councils are the organizations most able to take into account individual means. This year many councils spontaneously developed systems to serve this goal. For next year, we shall substantially increase the sums available for such goals.

Next year, too, the state budget will ensure the means necessary for preservation of the country's defense-capability and for its development in harmony with our international obligations and our economic possibilities. [end recording]

After the minister of finance's report, Dr Laszlo Harmat, committee speaker for the draft law, deputy from County Szabolcs-Szatmar, summed up the observations of the National Assembly committees. He then proposed that the deputies adopte the budget for the year 1985, in unchanged form.

Then Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, spoke.

[Begin Faluvegi recording] Esteemed National Assembly, it appears both from the draft bill and from the debate so far that our plan and budget for the next year, while promising a livelier rate of development, require greater efforts and hide greater risks than those in the previous years. In the course of the preparatory work the government never did hide this fact.

What are the most important goals and tasks of the plan for 1985? First, we must improve our external economic equilibrium. We are past the point where we must wage a daily struggle to remain solvent. In improving the equilibrium we are now placing primary emphasis on reducing our debts. What is more, we have done this in order to moderate the burden of servicing our debts in the future, both in relation to repayment and the payment of interests, thereby enhancing our resources for developing the economy more quickly.

Second, next year we shall stop the fall of real wages. Thus we shall be able to employ a more effective financial incentives system. This will have a favorable effect on the public mood. Also, the fall in investment, which has been continuing for several years, can come to an end. Moreover, in the most important spheres of the economy, imports of up-to-date technology can increase somewhat, even if not to an extent which can satisfy all demands.

Third, we can only reach the above goals simultaneously if our economy improves to a greater extent than in the past and if, on this basis, production increases somewhat compared to previous years. This however, depends primarily on whether our ability to export improves. This is something that assumes not only better products but lower production costs. Only in this way can we avoid having trade losses absorb the larger proportion of results attained from the quantitative improvement of exports.

Fourth, the level of efficiency and organization of economic activity up to now, the traditional manner of utilizing resources so to speak, in themselves are not sufficient for us to attain our goals for further strengthening economic equilibrium and livening up economic growth. There is vital need for mobilizing the creative energies of the working collectives for greater performance for a fuller development of readiness for renewal. The comprehensive modernization of the system of economic management which is to start in 1985 serves all these goals.

Lajos Faluvegi said that in 1985 new forms of enterprise management would emerge, such as enterprise councils elected managements, which would strengthen a more flexible and, at the same time, more foward-looking way of managing enterprises. However, there was a question whether these new forms might not create dislocations in the enterprises.

[Begin Faluvegi recording]. We have every chance of avoiding dislocations and uncertanties. On the one hand, we possess the required experience. From another aspect, there will be enough time for the proper preparatory work. It is important for us to succeed, through joint effort, in developing effective internal mechanisms and forms of enterprise and decision making, on the basis of which new enterprise management can function more independently and more successfully within a short time.

We must draw attention to the fact that it would cause serious damage to the enterprises if personal responsibilities of the managers were to become submerged in the collective leadership. The director continues to be responsible for the undisturbrd functioning of the enterprise and for the organization of the work. [end recording]

Laszlo Forgony, [deputy for Borsod] a miner in Borsod asked that the exploration of calcium sulphate and [words indistincet] at Rudabanya as soon as possible because the construction industry at present imports these materials and the residents in the region need this employment opportunity.

(Jozsef Lauretz), a cooperative chairman, spoke about the incredibly difficult situation in Bekes County. The income of people living in regions which suffered from the drought has declined. Even more depressing is the fact that the plan remained unfulfilled this year. Many deputies have asked for money, but in the interest of putting Bekes County agriculture on its feet, Deputy (Jozsef Lauretz) asked for 'special' state support. He asked furthermore that the agriculture plant of the county be absolved from having to pay accumulation tax.

After these comments by deputies, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, in his reply said, among other things, that he considers the proposal for opening calcium sulphate mining in Rudbanya, a good one, on which can be put into practice.

He then spoke about comments relating to agriculture:

[Begin Hetenyi recording] The achievements, position, and general situation, in terms of being regulated, have not been mentioned by anyone as a cause for concern; on the contrary, two specific questions have been raised related to the given qualities of agriculture: One of these was concerned individual plants working under unfavorable conditions -- or, if I understood correctly, the problem of a small area where there are eight plants. The other was related to the well-known difficulties in Bekes County. I think that these are very realistic comments and I would like to add only that the agriculture subsidies will not decline next year. No one should have any doubt in this respect. There are certain changes in the subsidy system which we, together with the experts, consider in general as reasonable and useful changes. What is at issue here, as you may recall, is that the range of plants working under unfavorable conditions is defined a little wider, not only up to 17 gold crowns [unit used to measure the quality of the land], but since there were no means for the increase of subsidies, we divide the existing subsidy between a few more plants and in a different proportion. [end recording]

To the request of Imre Antal, deputy from Pest County, that the water and sewage networks should be developed in Erd and in Pest County at least to the level of the national standard, the minister responded as follows: [Begin Hetenyi recording] This is obviously another difficult question. Yet again it is an issue for, in essence, the plans of the local council -- that is, whether the latter wants to allocate money to Szentendre, Vac, or Erd, or any other place, or whether the council judges water supplies or a home for culture more important. It is not nice to counterpose these things, but life always forces on us a kind of balancing act. I think that if the county itself gives precedence to this, then there is a precedence here that can be defined by saying "help yourself and the government will help you." Then Comrade Kovacs of the National Water Affairs Office and Comrade Faluvegi of the national planning office can also put in a bit -- in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. I always find that the combination of self-help and state assistance suceeds best in our society. [end recording]

Following the reply of the minister of finance, the National Assembly unanimously adopted the bill for the 1985 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic in general and in its details, inclusive of figures originally proposed.

After this, the acting chairman of the National Assembly, Najos Peter, announced that a joint proposal of the MSZMP Central Committee and of the Presidium of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front had arrived. It proposed that the chairman of the National Assembly be released and a new chairman be elected. Laszlo Pesta, clerk to the National Assembly, then read the joint proposal:

The body of deputies should release Antal Apro, at his own request to retire from his post as chairman, and should elect Istvan Sarlos, deputy prime minister, while relieving him from this latter position, to be chairman of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly released Antal Apro, while recognizing his merits and acknowledging in the parliamentary records his own request to retire, as chairman of the assembly. It was carried with one abstention. Then, simultaneously relieving Istvan Sarlos from his post as deputy prime minister, the body elected him chairman of the National Assembly. The vote was carried with one abstention.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES 18TH PZPR CC PLENUM

LD211358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0905 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at 18th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrades! I open the deliberations of the 18th plenary session of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. I welcome the members of the central party authorities. I welcome the invited guests: Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL; and Comrade Marek Wieczorek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party. We have also invited to the plenum representatives of the government and of central institutions, as well as party, social, and economic activists from outstanding enterprises. We wish to take advantage of their experience, too. I cordially welcome you comrades yet again.

Comrades, on 10 November Comrade Tadeusz Dziekan left our ranks. He was a major general and head of the Cadre Department of the party Central Committee. He performed great service for the fatherland during his difficult life of hard work as a soldier and party activist. While working in the party leadership apparatus in the past few years, he implemented the highly responsible tasks of cadre policy. He was an upright, principled, and just man and was considerate and sensitive to human matters. His death is a great loss. Let us honor his memory with a minute's silence. [moment of silence follows]

Comrades, it is the aim of the present Central Committee plenary session to define the tasks of the party in implementing the central plan for 1985; a plan which should further increase management efficiency and help strengthen the country's economic equilibrium. It is important to remember that immediately after the Council of Ministers approved the provisions of the central annual plan for 1985 on 13 July 1984, this document was sent out to members of the central party authorities. At the same time it was presented for widespread social consultation. The experiences of this consultation are proof of the correctness and great effectiveness of the method of discussing plan provisions.

Party organization and echelons and problem commissions of the Central Committee took a broad part in that discussion. In August of this year, all viovodship echelons drew up opinions on the assumptions. In addition, members of the central party authorities took up many detailed issues at two informational and consultative meetings held in September and November of this year. Individual comment on the assumptions was sent in by 14 members and candidate members of the Central Committee. During the preparatory work for the present plenum, comrades were sent informational and analytical material compiled by Central Committee departments and all kinds of government institutions. These materials concerned the key problems in the current socioeconomic situation: introduction of the economic reform and implementation of previously passed resolutions. One can say, then, that comrades have received a substantial amount of materials and documents concerning the issues of the present plenum, and these will undoubtedly enrich our deliberations.

Among the many above-mentioned materials is, among other things, a report on implementation of the resolution of the 9th PZPR Extraordinary Congress and a report on implementation of the resolution of the 14th Central Committee Plenum. Today's TRYBUNA LUDU carries an extensive summary of it. The principle of settling accounts regarding implementing previously passed resolutions increases the effectiveness of our work. It constitutes proof; an illustration, both of the party and its Central Committee's consistency and of the determination to inform all of society of the measures undertaken and their results.

We have also, in accordance with the decisions of the National Conference of Delegates and the decisions of the 16th and 17th Central Committee Plenums, given you, comrades, material concerning the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate: a report on the results of the consultation and experimental work of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate and the ideopolitical and organizational assumptions of setting up the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, together with an annex. The Politburo has examined these materials and provisionally accepted them. We table them today with the aim of obtaining the definitive stance of the Central Committee.

A key issue for our party is consistent activity to promote social justice. We have frequently discussed at Central Committee meetings the need to create effective limitations on dishonest and unjustified enrichment. In accordance with the announcement contained in the summing-up of the 17th plenum, comrades are getting an extensive report on private, extra-agricultural, profitable activity. This is a penetrating and businesslike analysis, running into many pages and drawn up by an interministerial team headed by the minister of finance. It is a good basis for further work and consultation in the party, in the Democratic Party, and in links with the state administration, which will enable definitive proposals and decisions on this issue to be drawn up. Because the issue is a broad and complex one, I propose that no detailed discussion on it be held today, but that it be held over until the next informational and consultative meeting of members of the central party authorities.

Comrades, the coming year closes the implementation period of the 3-year plan.

The improvement in the economic situation achieved last year and this year in many spheres creates preconditions for successful implementation of the 3-year plan. We must take maximum advantage of this. This is all the more important because apart from many other current tasks, problems stemming from the conditions of our development are being felt more and more. We shall have to tackle and discuss these problems in the not-too-distant future.

Increasing understanding is needed in our society for future activities. Evidence of this was furnished by the way the consultations regarding the provisions of the 1985 plan proceeded. During these consultations, many long-term matters were discussed and, in particular, support was voiced for the consistent introduction of economic progress, in the broad meaning of the word. We also think that it is very useful to transform social activity engendered during the discussion on the plan into social activity aimed at implementing the plan. Factory workforces and the working class must play a special role in this. In particular, we are counting on the uncompromising stance of the working class in combatting the numerous phenomena of poor management, bad work, squandered capacity and resources, and lack of respect for social property. This is a great task for all links of the party, for its echelons, and for its primary organizations.

Comrades, our party attaches great importance to economic matters. This is reflected in our current and long-term activity. There is no policy without economics, and policy cannot be fully effective without good economics. This matter ought to be the subject of our 18th plenum deliberations. I now propose that we begin discussing the agenda. You, comrades, have received a draft which was printed on the invitations to today's plenum. The Politburo proposes that an introductory report be read out on the tasks of the party in implementing the 1985 plan. The report is titled "An Improvement in Management and the Strengthening of Equilibrium" and is to be read out by Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. Next it is proposed that we listen to a report by the Council of Ministers which will be presented by Comrade Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers. After these speeches we propose that a plenary discussion be held and an appropriate resolution passed. In the second part of the deliberation we wish to inform the Central Committee of the implementation of the task contained in item 5 of the Central Committee statement, which was adopted at the 17th Plenum.

The Politburo will also present a number of matters of an organizational nature which require a decision from the Central Committee. Do the comrades have any remarks, suggestions, or proposals to make on the agenda of the 18th Plenum? [pause] I cannot see any. Those who approve the agenda please raise their hands. Thank you. Who is against? I cannot see any. Who abstains? I cannot see any, either. The agenda has been approved by us.

You, comrades, have also received the proposed composition of the Commission of Resolutions and the proposals of the present plenary session. Are there any observations or any other proposals as regards the composition of the commission? I cannot see any. Who approves of the composition? Would they please raise their hands? Thank you. Who is against? I cannot see any. Who has abstained? I cannot see any, either. Thus the proposed composition of the commission has been approved. Thank you, comrades.

I would now ask Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski to present the Politburo report.

JARUZELSKI DISCUSSES 1984 ACHIEVEMENTS, FAILURES

LD241548 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Apparent text of Wojciech Jaruzelski's report to the PZPR Central Committee plenum]

[Text] [passage indistinct] The recent criminal provocation, which was aimed against our party's line and against the interest of socialist state, failed to shatter these positive processes, though it did complicate and interrupt them in some areas. Especially, the remains of the anti-socialist extreme wing have been creeping to get to the surface. We will not allow any form of their getting legal. We are going to react as the circumstances require.

Openness of action, honesty, and consistency in defending the violated rule of law once again proved our intentions. Law must be law. Whoever and from whatever position happens to violate it, he must bear the corresponding consequences.

Ideas and proposals born within the party, and particularly at the PUWP CC plenary meetings, are not -- like in the past -- being hidden under the carpet, as was typical of the then party and state bureaucrats. Fidelity to the 9th congress line is being confirmed by the lucidity of our actions: We publish plans and timetables for carrying out the tasks laid down at previous PUWP CC plenary meetings. It has become a principle to publish appraisals of execution of these tasks.

One can hardly term a success the considerable improvement in work with the youth this year, in the quality of goods and services, or in the housing construction. These are just some examples.

Popularizing good experiences and showing those who want to do something and who are capable of this also remains a weak point.

To sum up the main trend in the discussion during the plenary meeting, I can say that effectiveness, ensuring efficiency, a smaller number of new resolutions, and more, much more of popularizing and executing of the adopted obligations -- this is the main task which will face us in the party and state work next year.

We consider the year 1984 as successful in general as far as economy is concerned. Progress has been recorded nearly in all fields: in industry, farming, and in supplies for the consumer market.

Also, effectiveness of management has improved. Labour productivity in industry exceeded the 1979 figure. Meanwhile, animation was noted in the field of inventions and minor technology improvement projects. The money-market situation is also better. Signs are legible of the (Polish) currency getting stronger and savings again getting worth while.

The assessment of the housing conditions and prospects for improving them, the overcrowding of schools and hospitals, frequent breakdowns of the water supply communal network is critical. Difficulties with purchasing many basic items continue to persist. The way and culture of servicing citizens arouse a lot of objections. Disproportions in the amount of old-age pensions and disability benefits arouse bitterness.

The problem of wages and prices and its impact on house budget are lively discussed. But we must rigorously adhere to severe realities and compelling necessities. They make it imperative to approach complex problems of wages and prices with entire anxiety and seriousness.

In this spirit, we will hold broad and genuine consultations primarily with the trade unions and the working class. Apart from adopting a stand on the planned steps, we expect these consultations to bring ample results in the form of initiatives to strengthen discipline of work, to increase production, to improve quality and effectiveness. It is exactly where the key to overcome inflation and all other phenomena, disadvantageous to the working people, lies.

Positive effects of introducing economic self-reliance in enterprises are our special attainment. However, self-reliance cannot mean self-willed actions and disregard for all-social interest.

There are still huge internal reserves in our economy which are not tapped. I showed them, among other things, quoting proper and mobilizing motivation solutions. There are still bigger reserves in the quality of products. For instance the question of shoddy work in housing construction is well known.

Comparing the level of the implementation of economic tasks with the plan for the years 1983-85 one can clearly see that we are likely to fulfill it and even to exceed it in some areas.

It is necessary to define a few strategic problems which are socially and economically swollen. Such problems include the following:

First: the quality of production and services,
Second: housing construction and housing economy,
Third: electronics, especially introduction of robots,
Fourth: ensuring a smooth transfer on the science-industry line.

The year 1984 brought good crops and a fair situation in farming. However, we should not for a moment forget that the food problem has not been solved in this country yet. Productivity in farming and some other branches of the economy operating for the sake of agriculture is insufficient. We continue to import millions of tonnes of grain and fodder. Animal breeding is far from the satisfactory level. This year was a very good one, but who knows what the next one is going to be like. So, already now we should work on having it at least as good as the present one.

In the past few years, our economy was particularly painfully affected by external factors. Poland was never located on a happy island, and is an inseparable part of today's world, a world of sharp class conflicts. Therefore, it is all the more important that the past year brought progress in Poland's getting resistant to present difficulties. Socialist Poland did not let itself be pushed off to "a side-track."

Step-by-step, we were regaining a position due to us in the socialist community and in Europe. Here, I wish to mention the visit by a party-and-government delegation to the USSR in May 1984, our meeting with Comrade K.U. Chernenko and the signature of a programme for cooperation in the economy, science and technology of both our fraternal states to the year 2000 as particularly important stages.

Friendly meetings with other leaders of socialist countries were also held. Recently, these were the meetings with Comrades Janos Kadar, Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak. We plan to have further contacts.

In our economic strategy we are guided by realism. The reorientation towards socialist partners becomes a fact and finds a growing number of proofs. Our integration ties with the CEMA states have been strengthening. Internationalist assistance and support which we found and which we still find in the socialist community and above all in the Soviet Union played a priceless role in shattering a plan designed to make a "whipping boy" of our country. This concept, an abortive one from the very beginning, ended in a fiasco.

The Polish People's Republic displays interest in the participation, based on equal rights, in the international division of labour. Our production, scientific and intellectual potential and long-range prospects of development are a significant determinant of our offer.

We have repeated declared that we would repay the incurred credits provided that premises for normal development of the Polish economy are created also by our creditors. We believe that their common sense will finally prevail.

Poland has got its own difficult problems but it is not a humble petitioner who with a cap in its hand stands in foreign antechambers. It is not such or other political whims, good or not so goodwill, of foreign capitals but to a greatest extent our internal efficiency, cohesion and strength which are to decide about the international position of our country. [sentence as received]

The strong socialism in Poland, the better it functions, the greater the international credibility of our country. The closer our alliances, the bigger our say on a broader international scale.

There are still many objective difficulties. We do not hide behind them. But there is no way to escape from them. Limited raw-material resources and material abilities, a high level of indebtedness, restrictions and unfavourable price relations in foreign trade are a reality. Manpower shortages on the labour market accompanied by a high birthrate are a reality.

It is difficult to resist a melancholic reflection here. How does it happen that in a country which is so religious, despite so many vows, pilgrimages and thanksgiving masses, there is so much drunkenness, so many thefts and so much hatred of other people.

People's authority has never objected to socially useful moral teachings, even if they come from a different ideology. Apparently, they are not as effective as is often claimed.

Our party is accountable to the nation, to the world revolutionary movement, to the history, for our socialist state. Not only it must make account of what is desirable but what is possible. The objective obstacles which I have mentioned cannot be overcome with loud screams.

However, apart from the objective difficulties, there is a subjective political and psychological barrier.

The pace of the further coming out of the difficulties depends first and foremost on the speed with which we can overcome it (the barrier). When there is a shortage of resources, it becomes even more necessary to mobilize the forces and save the means. The first postwar years proved how strong a driving force of progress can the subjective factor make. In special situations it becomes a kind of free credit or injection capital.

It is not easy tasks and an easy life that make new members join the party in increasing numbers: 2,368 comrades were accepted in June, 3,566 in October and 4,677 in November. More than half of them are workers and peasants. For the past eight months, their number in the under-29 age bracket has been exceeding the losses resulting from expulsion and cancellation of membership.

The idea of the 10th PUWP Congress, planned for the first half of 1986, puts us under an obligation to review the state and strength of all party links and to very profoundly size up what we did and what we still have to do to fully implement historic decisions of the 9th congress. We should make an account of the implementation of the resolution of the 16th plenum with particular conscientiousness.

LEADERS GIVE CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF USTINOV

Siwicki Condolences

AU241123 Wasraw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 22-23 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Sergey Leonodovich Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union, in Moscow:

In connection with the death of Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, CPSU Politburo member, minister of defense of the USSR, and marshal of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the ministry of National Defense of the PPR, on my own behalf, and on behalf of all the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces, I send you our most profound condolences.

The name of Marshal D. F. Ustinov, Hero of the Soviet Union and Socialist Labor and an ardent communist and internationalist, has been written into the record of history forever. We will always remember his fruitful and most dedicated work during the war against fascism, his enormous contribution in the form of creative work after the war toward consolidation of the defense might of the USSR and the entire socialist community, and his invariably lively interest in, affection for, and cordiality towards the affairs of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

Polish soldiers join their closest comrades in arms -- the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces -- in their profound sorrow on account of the passing away of Marshal D.F. Ustinov, that great son of the Soviet people, an outstanding statesman, and an outstanding activist of the CPSU.

Signed: Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the PPR.

Wozniak Visits USSR Embassy

LD241952 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] A book of condolences has been opened in the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw in connection with the death of Dmitriy Ustinov. On behalf of the citizens and the political and administrative authorities of the capital the book was signed by Marian Wozniak and by Mayor Of Warsaw Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Debicki.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Received by Jablonski, Gucwa

LD221451 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who is visiting Poland, has been received by Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski. Touching on some problems in the international situation, they drew attention to the vital need to halt the arms race with the aim of consolidating peace, lessening world tension, and returning to a policy of detente and cooperation among states regardless of socioeconomic system.

Minister Giulio Andreotti had earlier visited the Sejm, where he was received by Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. In talks, the significance of parliamentary bilateral contacts and those within the IPU were stressed. Minister Andreotti announced that the Italian IPU group soon intended to invite a Polish IPU delegation to pay an official visit to Italy.

Meets Jaruzelski, Olszowski

LD222051 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Today is the 3d day of the visit to Poland by Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Italian minister of foreign affairs. Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, took part in the talks. Unease over the dangerous tensions that continue to prevail in Europe and the world was expressed. The need for a return to the policy of detente in international relations was stressed, as was the need for a return to mutually beneficial cooperation between partners. Dialogue and departure from the policies of confrontation and discrimination should serve this end. In this context General Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the significance of the Warsaw Pact's peace initiatives aimed at reversing the negative tendencies in the international situation. When discussing bilateral relations, Premier Jaruzelski and Minister Andreotti expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of these relations.

Minister Andreotti, accompanied by Stefan Olszowski, opened in the National Museum an exhibition of masterpieces of Venetian glassmaking from the 15th to the 20th centuries.

Meetings Described, Evaluated

LD232324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti has ended his visit to Poland. Following the farewell ceremony at Balice Airport near Krakow, the Italian guest left for Rome by air.

A PAP journalist has been informed that the talks which took place during Giulio Andreotti's visit were devoted to examination of the most important problems of international relations and to the state of, and prospects for, development of bilateral relations in all areas.

During the talks deep concern was expressed at the existing international tension and, in particular, at the tension in East-West relations. The need was stressed to put an end to the arms race, reduce tension, and return to detente. Development of cooperation in all fields, in the spirit of mutual benefit and devoid of discrimination should facilitate this process.

The announcement that Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, will soon meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was received with satisfaction. Their meeting will be devoted to discussing a range of matters connected with nuclear and space arms.

Poland and Italy both favor concluding a treaty to ban the militarization of space and the production and proliferation of chemical weapons.

Examining economic cooperation, both sides expressed satisfaction with the signing of the 5-year agreement and the protocol to deepen industrial cooperation on third markets.

Cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and culture was positively appraised. Letters have been exchanged on establishing Polish culture institutes in Italy and an Italian culture institute in Krakow.

Giulio Andreotti invited Stefan Olszowski to pay an official visit to Italy.

Warsaw Praises Visit

LD232355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Slawomir Szos report from Rome]

[Text] The visit to Poland concluded today by Foreign Minister Andreotti was a success on both sides, it is said on the Tiber. It broadened East-West dialogue, which has just begun, and it has given new momentum to our bilateral relations. The climax of the visit, as the commentators unanimously stated, was the meeting between the head of Italian diplomacy and General Wojciech Jaruzelski. Minister Andreotti's statements at his press conference are cited here; he referred to remarks by the head of our government that Poland is consistently advancing on the road of peace, detente, and cooperation with all countries and that it attaches great importance to our mutual relations. The fact that Premier Bettino Craxi has been invited to Poland and that two important economic agreements have been signed has been noted here. The economic magazine ORE 12 writes today that among the results of these agreements could be renewal of the licence agreement with the Italy's Fiat Corporation.

Polish political isolation is already a thing of the past while Italy received in Warsaw the confirmation of its constructive policy to broaden dialogue between East and West.

CEAUSESCU REPORTS TO PEC MEETING ON ZHIVKOV VISIT

AU251936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/12/1984 -- During a December 25 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu read a report on the official visit of friendship that Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid to Romania, over December 18-20, at head of a party and state delegation.

The Executive Political Committee approved and highly assessed the results of the new summit dialogue, which continues the series of the traditional interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhovkov, opening ever broader prospects for the fine friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties, countries and peoples. Proceeding in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the talks highlighted the joint resolve to further work for a continual expansion of Romanian-Bulgarian relations, for their multilateral assertion, as an example of bonds between neighbor and friendly socialist states.

Pointing out the productive character of the talks conducted and understandings covenanted during the visit, the Executive Political Committee underscored the significance of the document signed by the two party and state leaders -- "The Long-Term Programme for the Development of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration Between Romania and Bulgaria Until 1990, and in Some Domains, Until the Year 2000" -- a document that confers new dimensions on the two countries' cooperation, especially in a series of key industrial domains, such as machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, as well as in agriculture.

The significance was also outlined of the agreement to resolve as soon as possible the questions relating to the complex utilization of the Danube's water power potential, at a profit for both parties and, particularly, to solve the problems relating to the beginning of construction works on the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol waterpower system as early as next year. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of the interchange of opinions between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on current problems of the international life and of the communist and working-class movement.

In this context, the Executive Political Committee was appreciative of the understandings reached during the talks as concerns the further growth of cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria in the international arena, in the struggle aimed at lessening tension in the international life, halting the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war and passing on to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures in the first place, ensuring the observance of peoples' foremost right to free and dignified existence, to peace, and constructively solving the complex problems besieging mankind.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the significance of the two countries' resolve, which was expressed during the talks, to further work for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, good neighborliness, understanding and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

Unanimously approving the documents and understandings covenanted during the new meeting between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, the Executive Political Committee set measures for their optimal implementation, for a continual strengthening of Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and collaboration.

DINCA, OTHERS ATTEND PRC ENVOY'S RECEPTION

AU211413 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] On Tuesday, 18 December, Li Zewang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, gave a cocktail reception at the end of his mission in our country.

The reception was attended by member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca; Minister State Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Aurel Duma; Chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association Ion Popescu-Puturi; deputy chief of section at the RCP Central Committee Mihai Nicolae; representatives of some ministries' leadership and central institutions, generals, army officers, men of art and culture, and reporters.

Heads of diplomatic missions in our country and members of the diplomatic corps also attended.

GRACANIN, DELEGATION MEET SOKOLOV, LEAVE MOSCOW

LD251509 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0743 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav People's Army [JNA] delegation, which is led by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, JNA chief of General Staff, left for Belgrade today. Yesterday, the delegation attended the funeral of the USSR minister of defense, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. Last night, Gracanin and other members of the delegation were received by the new USSR minister of defense, Marshal Sergey Sokolov.

TANJUG ANNOUNCES PEOPLE'S ARMY PROMOTIONS

LD241404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- Through a decree of the SFRY Presidency, the following promotions have been made in the Yugoslav People's Army:

Lieutenant-Colonel Generals Slobodan Alagic and Dr Drago Nikolic to the rank of colonel general.

Major Generals Vladimir (?Damljenovic), Petar Dimitrijevski, Ilija Djujic, Pavle Cajic, Cedo Glisic, Nikola Kastratovic, Zivorad Lazarevic, Stanko Michalic, Miro Mirtic, Milovan Misovic, and Djordje Novosel to the rank of lieutenant-colonel general.

Rear Admiral Bozidar Grubisic to the rank of vice admiral.

Colonels Mateja Andjelkovic, Nikola Avramovic, Bozidar Bozovic, Ilija Ceranic, Nikodin Jovanovic, Dr Srdjan Krstinic, Marijan Ljubicic, Djordje Mirazic, Zdravko Novoselic, Tomislav Perunicic, Dr Aleksandar Stamatovic, Vladimir Stojanovic, Dr Sveta Susa, Dr Antonije Skokljev, Milan Sobak, Vinko Sunjara, Vojislav Susnjar, Nikola Uzelac, Drago Vukosavljevic, and Alojz Zupanc to the rank of major general.

Navy Captain Vjekoslav Culic and Mile Kandic to the rank of rear admiral.

PRESIDENCY AWARDS MILITARY DECORATIONS

LD241416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has awarded the following orders:

The Order of War Banner has been given to Colonel Generals Petar Gracanin and Bruno Vuletic.

The Order of Yugoslav Banner With Sash has been given to Colonel Generals Dane Cuic and Asim Hodzic.

The Order of the Republic With Gold Wreath has been given to Colonel General Lambe Mihajlovski and the Order of the Republic With Silver Wreath to Major General Nikola Cubra.

The Order of Merit for the People With Golden Star has been given to Colonel General Milan Acic and Lieutenant-Colonel Generals Milan Burcul, Ekrem Duric, and Djuro Karanovic.

The Order of Brotherhood and Unity With Gold Wreath has been given to Colonel General Radovan Vojvodic and the Order of Brotherhood and Unity With Silver Wreath to Major Generals Ilija Boric, Nikola Maravic, and Ivan Radanovic and to Rear Admirals Dragoljub Bocinov and Ljubivoje Jokic.

The Order of People's Army With Laurel Wreath has been given to Lieutenant Colonel Generals Fadilj Curanoli, Slavko Djurdjevic, Dimitrije Popovic, Pavel Suc, and Borivoje Petkov.

The Order of Yugoslav Star With Gold Wreath has been given to Lieutenant-Colonel General Dimko Kocinski and Major Generals Nikola Gnjatovic, Zdravko Loncar, and Rajko Maricic.

The Order of Labor With Red Banner has been given to Lieutenant Colonel Generals Milorad Pastrovic, Drago Radocevic, and Spasoje Jovanovic and to Major Generals Ivan Baricevic, Branko Jovanovic, Kemal Korajlic, Uros Kupresanin, Ivan Omahen, and Vukoslav Vujicic and to Rear Admiral Milun Nikolic.

The Order of Military Merit With Grand Star has been given to Major Generals Alojzij Ahlin, Miroslav Jerkic, and Ilija Nikezic

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER COMMITTEE APPROVES SIZE OF BUDGET

LD251159 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 25 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Committee for Finance of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today approved the overall volume of the federal budget for next year. In so doing, the committee has completed the most important part of its business regarding coordinating development documents for next year. The overall volume of the federal budget for 1985 will be 609.5 billion dinars which is 55.9 percent higher than the budget for 1984. The funds set aside for the underdeveloped republics and for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will be 44.9 percent higher this year.

Kosovo Submits Reservation

LD251527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Dec (TANJUG) -- After consultations, the Kosovo delegation in the Committee for Finance in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces submitted its reservation [amounting to a veto] on the overall volume of the federal budget for next year. This action came after the Kosovo delegation gave its consent to the overall federal budget of 609.5 billion dinars on which it had placed no conditions since the start of the coordination process. It is true, however, that Kosovo asked that additional resources be found for the province from within that overall budget sum and was supported in this respect by other delegations.

Because of the new situation the committee will have to again discuss the federal budget for next year.

DJURANOVIC VISITS ZAGREB, TOURS FACTORIES

LD242215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Dec (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of SFRY Presidency, paid a 1-day working visit to Zagreb today.

Djuranovic first talked with representatives of the Zagreb Town Assembly on the present stage in the development of the town, out of whose population of 900,000 about 400,000 are employed, mostly in the electrical chemical and metallurgical industries. Also discussed were the town's preparations for University games, the largest athletic event of the world's students, due to be held in 1987.

President Djuranovic then inspected the production halls of Prvomajska, the metal-processing works, where he expressed interest in the results, difficulties, and development plans of this biggest producer of machine tools in the country, which employs 6,500 workers. After this he visited the great composite system of Rade Koncar, whose 22,000 workers will export $141 million worth of goods this year, an increase of 35 percent compared with last year. Apart from high interest rates, these collectives' efforts to achieve even better results are also hindered by the problem of obtaining supplies of reproduction materials both from domestic sources and from abroad. In Rade Koncar, for instance, he was told that domestic reproduction materials often cost 80 percent more than imports.

When talking with representatives of these two successful collectives, Djuranovic laid particular stress on the need for them to name an even greater effort to raise production and export. In this connection he spoke in favor of a higher level of cooperation between these collectives and other organizations in the country, especially with regard to export operations, stressing that our banking should also be organized in such a way that it is placed as fully as possible at the services of associated labor.

After this President Djuranovic had talks in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia with the highest-ranking officials of the republic. During the meeting, which was attended by Ivo Latin, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Ante Markovic, president of the Republican Executive Council, and by members of the Presidency, the participants considered material on the results achieved by the republic's associated labor in economic and social life in the present complex circumstances. A statement issued in this connection stresses that the revival of economic activities in the course of this year, through still inadequate, represent a significant achievement after several years of lagging behind. Production has risen, resources and capacities are used more efficiently, productivity and the rate of employment have gone up, and the supplies of raw and reproduction materials, energy, and even mass consumption goods have improved. Despite the difficulties which manifest themselves in the form of inflation and declines in real wages and the working people's standard of living, and despite foreign debts this is of exceptionally positive significance for the normal functioning of the prosess of social reproduction.

These results have been made possible by the general orientation of both the economy and the sociopolitical factors of the republic and their effors to mobilize all the self-managing manpower and material resources, as well as by the support of the broader social community.

The complex problems which our country is tackling are of a long-term nature and therefore actions must also be long-term because going into the world and finding a place in the world division of labor calls for better organizations, higher quality of products and services, and continuing technical and technological advancement of the economy. During the conversation it was stressed that work is in progress in keeping with these strategic orientations on the preparation of programs aimed at further intensifying work in industry, agriculture, tourism, and science, which represent the basis of long-term development of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

The present shortcomings which manifest themselves in the form of an insufficient level of integration in the economy, high production costs, unsatisfactory quality of products and services, fragmentation of the market, and so forth, represent a limiting factor with regard to the necessary breakthrough into the discriminating world markets, in which trends toward protectionism, monopoly, and isolationism are prevalent. It is necessary to create favorable economic conditions and encourage those work organizations which in these circumstances achieve good results, improve technology, and earn income on the world market, especially those which pool labor and resources on the basis of self-management throughout the Yugoslav area.

It was noted that without highly organized production and division of labor and without joint Yugoslav programs in all the sectors of economic activity, it is difficult to make fuller and more rational use of the existing capacities, technology and the skill and ability of our cadres and support creativity and skill and thus achieve higher production and create more jobs for our people.

At the end of the talks, according to the report, it was stressed that the struggle for economic progress on the basis of highly developed self-managing relations in which the working class plays the dominant role is also an objective prerequisite for the development of relations between the sociopolitical communities in keeping with the constitution and on that basis, also the prerequisite for the consolidation and development of the Yugoslav Federation.

A formal dinner was held in honor of Veselin Djuranovic at the Dvori Palace before he left Zagreb. Djuranovic also inspected the major exhibition on "China's Ancient Civilization."

HUNGARY INVITES LCY DELEGATION TO MSZMP CONGRESS

LD211423 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1344 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 21 (TANJUG) -- Hungarian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Pal Simon today, Friday, delivered to League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency President Ali Sukrija an invitation for a Yugoslav party delegation to attend the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

The invitation has been extended by Hungarian Party First Secretary Janos Kadar.

In the ensuing talk, the LCY Presidency president and the Hungarian ambassador discussed cooperation between the two parties and the two neighbouring and friendly countries.

PLANINC, EGYPTIAN PLANNING MINISTER DISCUSS TRADE

LD251948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Dec (TANJUG) -- President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc today received Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, Egyptian planning and international cooperation minister. Al-Janzuri is also chairman of the Egyptian part of the Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the SFRY and Egypt.

Planinc expressed satisfaction at the development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt, which are strengthened a great deal by important mutual economic cooperation.

During the conversation, attention was also drawn to the existing deficit on the Egyptian side in its trade with the SFRY. It was stressed that reducing the deficit would have a positive effect on (?expanding) the volume of economic cooperation between the two countries. Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, and Mamduh 'Abd al-Razzaq, Egypt's ambassador to the SFRY, also took part in the conversation.

CALOVSKI SIGNS INFORMATION PROTOCOL WITH EGYPT

LD241428 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, December 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Information Secretary Mitko Calovski today ended his three day working visit to Egypt at the invitation of Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif. A protocol on talks was signed by the two ministers stressing the necessity to stimulate direct cooperation between the information media of the two countries -- the news agencies TANJUG ond MENA, radio and television and publishing houses. As emphasized in the protocol, the cooperation will contribute to a more complete flow of information between the two countries and improved mutual knowledge.

During the talks, Calovski and Al-Sharif devoted particular attention to information between the non-aligned countries based on the decisions taken at the information ministers conference in Jakarta in January this year. It was agreed that together with Indonesia -- chairman of the conference -- and the other non-aligned countries, efforts be made to implement the decisions taken at the meeting, bearing in mind the present international situation and challenge facing the non-aligned countries.

Al-Sharif devoted particular attention to the activities of the pool of the non-aligned news agencies. Both sides agreed that it was of great importance to create the technical conditions necessary for the most successful possible cooperation between TANJUG and MENA.

The two ministers agreed that a joint programme of activity be prepared and a two-year programme of cooperation in the field of information signed between Yugoslavia and Egypt, in keeping with the inter-state agreement of 1975.

Mitko Calovski was received in Cairo by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. Ghali and Calovski exchanged views on bilateral relations which, it was assessed, were developing successfully. During the talks, the international situation was discussed and particular attention focused on the activities of the movement of non-alignment.

TRADE DEFICIT WITH EEC COUNTRIES VIEWED

LD241422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1153 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 24 (TANJUG) -- For all that Yugoslavia's deficit in trade with the European Economic Community (EEC) member countries was cut down by some 200 million dollars in the January-through-November period this year (it amounted to almost one billion dollars in the same 11-month period last year), this balance is not yet in line with its real possibilities for a further successful development.

Such is the estimate made by Yugoslav experts in foreign trade who pointed out that exports from Yugoslavia to the EEC market went up by 24.4 percent in the said period and contributed for the most part to deficit decrease.

Yugoslavia's imports were covered by exports to the EEC by 75.3 percent in the period under review (they were covered by 65.7 percent in the first eleven months in 1983), but imbalance in the value of trade is still considerable (exports amounted to 2.335 billion dollars and imports to 3.1 billion dollars).

The foreign trade balance could have beenmore successful if the EEC market had been more open for Yugoslav exporters, Yugoslav businessmen remarked.

Low "ceilings" for tariff-free contingents of goods from Yugoslavia, steady expanding of the list of "sensitive" goods under special protection, dragging matters out while issuing import permits, pressure on Yugoslav exporters to accept "self-limitations" and other measures and circumstances effectively limit the functioning of trade agreements.

Besides, in the four past months the EEC authorities have taken the so-called anti-dumping proceedings in four cases against Yugoslav firms as requested by their EEC rivals. Such charges have been proved in just one case.

This made the number of charges against Yugoslav exporters accused of selling their goods under real prices go up to twelve in the period of the application of the Yugoslavia-EEC trade agreement.

Yugoslav businessmen think that such acts, too, disturb the stability of bilateral trading relations, for all that the necessity is asserted for Yugoslav exporters as well to add definite betterments to their businessmaking in terms of world quality standards, marketing and promptness in deliveries, modern technology, etc.

PROTOCOL PROCEDURES FOR VISITS TO BE SIMPLIFIED

LD231554 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 23 (TANJUG) -- As of the new year Yugoslavia will appreciably reduce and simplify its protocolary procedures, and abolish patronages over the different events or observances in the country, book promotions, and so on.

The novelties are to be introduced under a decision by the Presidency of Yugoslavia as economy measures and because of the country's economic stabilization in general, but they will not affect Yugoslavia's tradtional hospitality.

An official visit by the head of state or government of a foreign country will last three days as a rule. A working visit will last two days, while an unofficial visit will last depending on particular need and agreement.

The head of a foreign state lays a wreath at the Memorial to Unknown Soldier at Mount Avala, if he officially visits Yugoslavia for the first time, and he lays flowers at the grave of President Tito, if he wishes so.

The new rules also regulate in detail visits by all other foreign delegations, then visits of Yugoslav statemen and delegations to foreign countries, receptions, welcome ceremonies gifts and everything else in the domain of standing protocolary practice.